
THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

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This is to do my bit to claim for West Virginia a large share of the of fame Daniel Boone, and as usual we have to fight for what we get.

"Seven cities warred for Homer being dead,
Who living had no roof to shroud his head."

The seven cities were Smyrna, Rhodes, Colonphon, Salamis, Ios, Argos and Athens.

Seven states contend for a share in Daniel Boone. They are Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri. It can be shown that West

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Seven states contend for a share in Daniel Boone. They are Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri. It can be shown that West Virginia treated him better than any of the other states, for it is to West Virginia that he owes his civil and military rank.

West Virginia was at one time filled with traditions of Daniel Boone. He was a hero and the subject of much conversation. His name was on the lips of the pioneers wherever they congregated.

One of the tales that impressed me most as a child was the time that Daniel Boone killed twenty Indians. I believed it then, but I doubt it now, as it seems to me that it would have been preserved in written history. It came to me this way. I was receiving instructions how to split a log to make fence rails, and the use of the big wooden wedges called gluts. These were made in the woods out of dogwood or other hard material, and if carelessly made they would not draw and were inclined to jump out of the log by the lateral pressure. The expert said that twenty Indians surprised Daniel Boone in the woods making rails. Boone thought his time had come. He was working on a log and it had

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There is no reason to question the fact that Daniel Boone and Jacob Warwick had a fight. That is well established. My father who was born two years after Jacob Warwick died, knew him well. Alright, say that he knew about it well. My father was a great-grandson of Jacob Warwick, and he could get the story from his mother or grandmother, I reckon.

Boone was a surveyor and land looker but lacked the infinite capacity for taking pains to perfect the titles to his locations. He had started to take up land on Elk River, and had sold it to Jacob Warwick and got money for it. Some time later Jacob Warwick found that he had got nothing in the way of a completed title, and being a man who was then acquiring a great fortune in lands, he brooded over his loss. Then when

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Look at any reference book you pick up, you will find in it a life of Daniel Boone, yet none of the standard works even refer to his citizenship in Kanawha county, yet that is the only residence he ever had where he was honored by election to office, or where he ever received an officer's commission. He was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1790, with his colleague, George Clendenin. In 1789 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel

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When Daniel Boone sought to record some of the history that he had observed, he hooked up with a school teacher named Filson, and got out a publication called "The Adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone, formerly a hunter." This was when Boone was fifty-nine years old. Owing to the fact that Boone could not spell and Filson could not write, it did not add much to the sum of human

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Daniel Boone is the beau ideal of pioneer times. He filled all the specifications in the way of height, good looks, endurance, skill, and courage. In his day they called these disciples of Ulysses the Long Hunters, owing to the fact that a few generations in the mountains had produced a race of giants. Of late years they have started to call them the Tall Men. This was suggested by the late Emerson Hough. It is said that he undertook to bring out three books on related subjects called a trilogy. The first

ES was The Covered Wagon, and the second was North of 36. The third was never written, his career being cut short by death. The third book was to have been called The Tail Men. This would have referred to the pioneers of this section and the hero would have been Daniel Boone. It was an irreparable loss to us of the mountains, but it coincides with our rotten historical luck.

If I had time I would undertake it myself, but I do not seem to be able to abstain from eating long enough to write a book.

Why did men and women grow tall and beautiful when they settled in the mountains? The bible says that no man can add a cubit to his stature. Perhaps not, but there is no reason why with proper care the human cannot add half a foot or even half a cubit. It was done in the mountains. Even yet you can get a six foot company of militia together in

the usual be- his na, os, are va ir- nd st ny st id ne e. of as er why with proper care the human cannot add half a foot or even half a cubit. It was done in the mountains. Even yet you can get a six foot company of militia together in any of these counties, but our foot is subsiding. See what you think of this theory? The mountaineers were the tallest people on earth because they were cornfed. Wheat was unknown in the mountains for generations. The child was raised on corn bread prepared from corn meal manufactured in a primitive manner from grain ground by stone burrs. It naturally follows that a child so fed will grow strong and tall whereas a white flour child may be stunted in its growth. Thirty years ago, cornbread was a standard article of diet in this country. There was even a kind of compact formation of great specific gravity called sweetened corn pone, first called johnny-cake. Johnny-cake is something else now. On this corn diet boys grew like live

kind of compact formation of great specific gravity called sweetened corn pone, first called johnny-cake. Johnny-cake is something else now. On this corn diet boys grew like live stock. It would be a day full of sorrow when corn was taken away from the beasts of the field. But it has happened that our precious children are deprived of this healthy food and forced to live on starch.

In the old days when the long hunters or tall men went to the lowlands and there were fed on wheat bread they almost unvariably got sick. They could not digest it. I have heard old timers talk about sick wheat many a time. When they first grew it they were afraid to eat it.

Daniel Boone's distinguishing mark was black hair and golden eyebrows, and blue eyes.

Just a few dates. Not enough to tire you. But you have got to use a few dates in history as you go along. Boone was a son of George Boone, a citizen of Berks County, Pennsylvania, the county of the city of Reading,

few dates in history as you go along. Boone was a son of George Boone, a citizen of Berks County, Pennsylvania, the county of the city of Reading, the strongest Democratic county in the world. When a boy, the family moved to the Yadkin river country in North Caroline. He was still on the eastern waters. There he grew to manhood and married Rebecca Bryan. He was born February 11, 1735, and died September 26, 1820, aged eighty-five years. To fix the period of his activities it may be mentioned that they correspond to the life and times of Jacob Warwick who survived him eight years.

When Boone was thirty-four years old, he was taken up by a certain rich man by the name of Henderson, who had dreams of an empire beyond the mountains. He sent Boone on an exploring trip and Boone spent much time around and about where Boonesboro, Kentucky, is located, giving it a claim to the oldest settlement in Kentucky, though Harrodsburg has perhaps the better claim by about two weeks.

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Henderson then got a color of title to a tract of land from the red men. This tract was about as big as the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and Henderson dreamed of founding an empire to be known as Transylvania. He did elect one legislature of eighteen members, Daniel Boone and his brother, Squire Boone, being two of them. They held one session in 1775, but the Continental Congress was practiced upon in the usual style of honest politics and Transylvania was sunk without trace.

The first effort to colonize Kentucky was undertaken by Boone in 1773. He led a colony of settlers in that direction. There were some twenty families traveling in wagons, that were to be left when the Wilder

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The first effort to colonize Kentucky was undertaken by Boone in 1773. He led a colony of settlers in that direction. There were some twenty families traveling in wagons, that were to be left when the Wilderness Trail had been reached. They had got as far west as Powell's Valley when they encountered a war party of Indians. Powell Valley is the most western of the valleys of southwestern Virginia.

The party numbered about seventy persons. Daniel Boone sent his son James Boone in command of a squad of men to scout as flankers on one side of the march. On October 9th, 1773, this party of scouts camped a mile or so in the rear of the main camp for its protection. During the night, an Indian war party of Shawnees fired on the rear camp and killed

of men to scout as flankers on one side of the march. On October 9th, 1773, this party of scouts camped a mile or so in the rear of the main camp for its protection. During the night, an Indian war party of Shawnees fired on the rear camp and killed James Boone and five others. This was on the morning of October 10, 1773, just a year before the battle of The Point, and was the beginning of the movement that ended with the subduing the Indians in Dunmore's War. It also marked the beginning of Daniel Boone's feud with the Indians. From that time forth he was dangerous. Before then he might had killed Indians through a sense of duty. After that it was a pleasure.

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Dunmore had come to Virginia and had announced his policy of inducing the council to open up the western waters for settlement, and this caused the land hungry people to organize surveying parties to do the work of surveying and locating so that they would be ready to take the titles without delay. They did not wait for spring. In 1774, they commenced to trail west as soon as the days began to lengthen. By June, Dunmore knew he had a war on hands, and one of the things he impressed upon Preston, the headman of Fincastle county, was to warn all those surveying parties that war was

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Ohio, (Louisville) and warn all surveying parties. These two men accomplished a journey of eight hundred miles in sixty-four days in the month of June, July, and August, 1774. In the meantime, Preston, and Andrew Lewis, and Charles Lewis had been drumming up the long hunters for the Lewisburg army.

When Boone got back, the army was already assembling at Lewisburg, and Boone reported there, and was detailed to take charge of Moore's Fort, at the mouth of Stony Creek, on Clinch River, in Scott County, Virginia. He had no commission. He was referred to in the dispatches as "Boone." The commandant of the fort next to him, Russel's was William Poage, Sergt., who was recommended for a commission. That is the part that Boone played in Dunmore's War. He saw long and continuous service. None longer but he was not at The Point, the day of the battle.

first year that the pioneers took their families with them. Boone stayed in Kentucky for eleven years, and he was an active and important member of that community, and he killed and scalped the Indians. He was captured. He fought two battles with the Indians at Blue Licks, and lost another son in battle with the Indians. He was a friend and contemporary of George Rogers Clark, of Albemarle County, Virginia. Those two heroes of Kentucky, were simply ruined by peace. After the war, they became as nothing to their companions, and the ruling forces. Clark was an outcast and a drunkard, and runned by all. Boone was sober, bright, and popular, but because he had not complied with all the red tape in regard to location of land and proving his claim, he was dispossessed and retired from Kentucky in dis-

was an outcast and a drunkard, and shunned by all. Boone was sober, upright, and popular, but because he had not complied with all the red tape in regard to location of land and proving his claim, he was dispossessed and retired from Kentucky in disgust. He could overcome the red Indian, but red tape he could not understand

Then it was that he moved to Kanawha county, West Virginia, and settled at the mouth of Crooked Creek, on the Great Kanawha, on the battlefield. He and his wife acknowledged a deed at Point Pleasant in Greenbrier County, in 1786, for land in Kentucky, and that is best evidence of the date when Daniel Boone was driven out of the ungrateful state of Kentucky.

We then find the Boone family back on the West Virginia side of the Ohio river, having parted with Kentucky forever. There must have been some grievance against that state. Such as might have followed

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When he got back. Kanawha had growing pains. It was ready for countyhood, taking in nearly all of the territory south of the Midland Trail and a lot north of it. Of course it was a backward settlement. The people of Point Pleasant, St. Albans, and Charleston, were not

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stylish like the people of Hunters-
ville, Hillsboro, Frankford, Lewis-
burg, and Union, in that day and
time, however much dog they put on
now. Boone was one of three most
active men in the formation of that
county. This is sufficiently proven
by the fact that he was made
lieutenant colonel of the county.
Samuel Lewis was colonel, and
George Clendenin and Andrew Don-
nelly, members of the legislature.
Boone was not a toller. He could
survey if you ever got him started
and keep him at it. We know that
he could not spell, but we know he
was a man of a large vocabulary and
was probably an orator. But here is
something that tells me that he was
a clever person and one that might
conceive the idea of a new county
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conceive the idea of a new county and carry it out. One day when it was open season for Indians in Kentucky he went out hunting and only killed two. But as he hung their scalps up to dry he remarked: Today I have been to Lulbegrud and killed two Brobdignags in their capital.

A man that could make that grim play on the words of Dean Swift, was a man of quality, condition, and character. The place where Boone got the brace of Shawnees is called Lulbegrue Creek, somewhere in the dark and bloody ground.

It is remarkable that the ten years or such a matter that Boone spent in Kanawha county could be so universally ignored by historians. The more I see of historians the more I am convinced that they are slow on the uptake. Boone's fifties were passed in Kanawha county, and the county of Kanawha is the proudest monument that he has today. He trailed to Missouri about the year 1795, where he lived for the remaining twenty-five years of his life. But his son or sons continued to reside here, and nearly all of the Boones

traveled to Missouri about the year 1795, where he lived for the remaining twenty-five years of his life. But his son or sons continued to reside here, and nearly all of the Boones yet qualify for the Society of Tall Men.

It seems to me that Boone during those years went on the good old rule not to allow business to interfere with hunting, trapping, and fishing.

Here is a specimen day that is well authenticated. Patrick Huddleston at the close of the Revolution lived at the Long Shoal below the Kanawha Falls. One evening a stranger walked in carrying a rifle and a pack. Huddleston was his friend but his boys had never seen him. The boys were delighted to know that this was the famous Daniel Boone. The next morning at day break when the family awoke Boone was not there but his pack was. After a while he came in and explained that it was his custom to look for game at

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It may be that Boone was that rare bird—a sensible man who took time to live.

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